

*With the Compliments of the
Medical Officer of Health.*



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF GOOLE

FOR THE YEAR

1937.

GOOLE :
JNO. FAWBERT & CO. LTD., PRINTERS, CARLISLE STREET.
1938.



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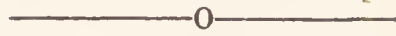
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BOROUGH COUNCIL OF GOOLE.



Mayor :

ALDERMAN S. G. BEVAN, J.P., C.C.

DEPUTY MAYOR : ALDERMAN T. E. KETTLEWELL.

ALDERMEN :

A. KIRBY, S. G. BEVAN, J.P., C.C., E. CREEK,
E. JOHNSON, J.P., T. E. KETTLEWELL, and
T. TEMPLE, J.P.

COUNCILLORS :

A. BANNING, J. F. CHAMBERS, J. A. CURRAN,
T. FEARNHEAD, W. H. HARPER, R. HALL, V. B. HUDSON,
R. A. HEPTONSTALL, G. T. MEDCALF, J.P., A. MOODY,
W. R. MONCASTER, H. NEEDHAM, H. RICHARDSON,
G. SHIPLEY, N. G. SILVESTER, T. A. SNOWDEN,
A. C. WADSWORTH, and C. P. WADSWORTH.

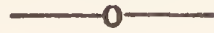
Health and Sanitation Committee :

CHAIRMAN : COUNCILLOR N. G. SILVESTER.

VICE-CHAIRMAN : COUNCILLOR W. R. MONCASTER.

THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN E. JOHNSON, J.P. and A. KIRBY ;
COUNCILLORS J. F. CHAMBERS, J. A. CURRAN, R. HALL,
A. MOODY, H. NEEDHAM, T. FEARNHEAD, W. H. HARPER,
and A. C. WADSWORTH.

OFFICIALS.



TOWN CLERK AND SOLICITOR	...	J. W. PULLON.
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR	...	J. H. CASTLE.
GAS AND WATERWORKS MANAGER	...	A. F. YATES.
TREASURER ... ' ... ..	...	W. E. DULSON.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH: A. M. ERSKINE, M.D., D.P.H., Deputy Port Medical Officer of Health, Medical Superintendent of the Isolation Hospitals, Maternity Home, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.		
CONSULTING OBSTETRICIAN	...	W. GOUGH, F.R.C.S.
SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR	...	R. O. BLACK,
Certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Sanitary Inspector, Meat and Smoke Inspector. The Sanitary Inspector is also the Shops, Canal Boats, Petroleum and Housing Inspector.		
SANITARY INSPECTOR	... ..	B. SHAW,
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.		
SANITARY INSPECTOR	... ..	C. H. NORTHING,
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.		
TEMPORARY CLERICAL ASSISTANT	...	G. W. FOSTER
(deceased 2nd June, 1937).		
CLERK	... ..	K. WILLIAMS.
ISOLATION HOSPITAL MATRON	...	M. CALEY.
HEALTH VISITOR	E. A. BARLOW, C.M.B.
MATERNITY HOME MATRON	...	M. E. HOOD, C.M.B.

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The Health of Goole during 1937.

Section A—

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres) 1,267.

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, mid-1937 :
19,670.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1937) according to
Rate Books : 5,344.

Rateable Value	...	£91,581
Penny Rate	...	£354 6s. 2d.

ALTERATION OF WARD BOUNDARIES.

A Public Inquiry into a Scheme for the re-constitution of the existing wards of the Borough by alteration of their existing boundaries was conducted at the Municipal Offices, on Thursday, July 1st, 1937.

The Scheme was approved by Order of His Majesty in Council on the 29th July, 1937, and came into operation on the 15th October, 1937.

The boundaries as modified give estimated populations to the respective wards as follows :—

North Ward	...	3,853
North-east Ward	...	3,264
Central Ward	...	3,559
West Ward	...	2,831
East Ward	...	3,239
South Ward	...	3,561
		<hr/> 20,307

—o—

Social Conditions.

Goole is the most inland east coast port, being situated on a navigable river fifty miles distant from the sea. During the year there was an improvement in general trading conditions. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is directly or indirectly connected with shipping. In addition to the port and docks there is a shipbuilding yard and a repair yard. The principle industries are chemical and tillage works, timber yard, flour mills, transport company, &c., and Goole is the centre of an important agricultural district.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Through the courtesy of the Manager of the Goole Employment department of the Ministry of Labour the following figures have been obtained :—

Live Register.

	Men	Women	Boys	Girls
First quarter ...	1,096	262	56	106
Second quarter ...	1,289	60	34	64
Third quarter ...	1,191	48	61	57
Fourth quarter ...	810	109	50	66

“Employment in the main industries (*i.e.* Shipping and Shipbuilding) has continued good throughout the period, also, except for painters, there has been little unemployment amongst skilled building trade operatives.”

“Compared with a year ago, an improvement in the employment position has occurred in Shipping, Building, Engineering and Railway service.”

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

(a) Live Births

	Total	M.	F.
(1) Legitimate ...	293	152	141
(2) Illegitimate ...	19	13	6
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—15.8.			

	Total	M.	F.
(b) Still-births	8	5	3
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births—25			

	Total	M.	F.
Deaths	250	137	113
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—13.5			

Deaths from puerperal causes :—

Puerperal sepsis ...	0
Other puerperal causes ...	0

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births—0.

Death rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births ...	70.5
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 live births ...	0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ...	28
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	2
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ...	0

Population.

1931 (Census)	...	20,239.
1932	...	20,520.
1933	...	20,270.
1934	...	20,180.
1935	...	20,060
1936	...	19,930
1937	...	19,670

Births.

During the year 312 births were registered, viz. 165 males and 147 females, compared with 321 in 1936.

The Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population was 15.8.

There were 19 illegitimate births compared with 9 in 1936.

There were 8 still-births notified compared with 18 in 1936.

The Birth Rate for England and Wales was 14.9 (smaller towns 15.3).

For the period	1901 to 1910	the average birth-rate was	35.1
„	1911 to 1915	„	28.7
„	1916 to 1920	„	24.9
„	1921 to 1925	„	25.2
„	1926 to 1930	„	21.3
„	1931 to 1935	„	18.1

Marriages.

159 Marriages were celebrated during the year, giving a marriage rate of 16 compared with 19.2 in 1936.

The average marriage rate 1926—1930 was 17.3.

„ „ 1931—1935 was 19.

The marriage rate for England and Wales was 17.4.

Deaths.

The total number of Deaths as corrected by the Registrar-General was 250, viz. 137 males and 113 females, compared with 255 during the previous year.

This gives a crude death-rate of 12.7 which multiplied by 1.07, the area comparability factor (A.C.F.), gives a corrected death rate of 13.5 per 1,000 of the resident population which is the same figure as recorded for 1936.

Death Rate in Five Year Periods.

1901—1905 (uncorrected)	...	18.6
1906—1910	„	15.5
1911—1915	„	14.7
1916—1920	„	16.9
1921—1925	„	13.4
1926—1930	„	11.9
1931—1935 (corrected)	...	13.1

Causes of Death.

			Males.	Females.
All Causes	...	...	137	113
Other liver diseases	...	...	0	3
Other digestive diseases	...	...	3	1
Nephritis	...	...	4	2
Congenital D. & P. Birth	...	...	5	6
Senility	...	...	0	4
Suicide	...	...	2	1
Other violence	...	...	6	2
Other defined disease	...	...	13	7
Diarrhoea (over 2 years)	...	...	1	0
Diabetes	...	...	1	4
Cerebral haemorrhage	...	...	6	7
Heart disease	...	...	34	35
Other circulatory disease	...	...	11	3
Bronchitis	...	...	5	2
Pneumonia	...	...	13	4
Other respiratory disease	...	...	1	0
Peptic ulcer	...	...	2	0
Appendicitis	...	...	1	1
Whooping cough	...	...	0	2
Diphtheria	...	...	2	1
Influenza	...	...	4	4
Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	0	1
Respiratory tuberculosis	...	...	8	3
Other tuberculosis	...	...	2	0
Syphilis	...	...	1	0
Tabes and G.P.I.	...	...	4	1
Cancer	...	...	9	19

There were fewer deaths from violence compared with the previous year as also from diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, but an increased number from influenza, pneumonia and bronchitis.

Infantile Mortality.

The total number of deaths under one year of age was 22 equal to a death rate of 70.5 per 1,000 live births. In 1936 there were 18 deaths with a death-rate of 56.

The infantile mortality rate for England and Wales was 58 (smaller towns 55).

The increased number was due mainly to congenital defects.

Principal causes of death classified into age groups :—

AGE GROUPS.

		Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	TOTALS
Convulsions	...					1	1			2
Prematurity	..	2	2							4
Debility	...	1								1
Congenital Malformation	...	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	6
Hæmorrhage	...	1	1							2
Pneumonia	...					1			2	3
Marasmus	...					1				1
Bronchitis	...			1						1
Meningitis	...								1	1
Cancer	...					1				1
		5	4	1	1	5	2	0	4	22

Infantile Death Rate in Five Year Periods.

1916—1920	...	89.3
1921—1925	...	92.3
1926—1930	...	69
1931—1935	...	68

Maternal Mortality.

For the third year in succession there were no deaths from puerperal causes.

The Maternal mortality for England and Wales was 0.97 per 1,000 Live Births from puerperal sepsis, and 2.26 from other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition.

Death Rate of women in child-birth per 1,000 live and still births.

Year	sepsis	other causes	Total
1924	0	1	1
1925	0	0	0
1926	2.1	2.1	4.2
1927	0	0	0
1928	4.2	0	4.2
1929	0	0	0
1930	2.2	6.7	8.9
1931	0	4.7	4.7
1932	0	0	0
1933	2.7	2.7	5.4
1934	5.2	0	5.2
1935	0	0	0
1936	0	0	0
1937	0	0	0

Section B—

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Full particulars of the Public Health Officers of the Authority are given at the beginning of this Report.

There have been no changes under the following heads:—

- (a) Laboratory facilities.
- (b) Ambulance facilities.
- (c) Nursing in the home.
- (d) Treatment Centres and Clinics.
- (e) Hospitals.

Section C.—

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER.

During the year the water supply has been satisfactory (a) in quality and (b) in quantity.

Chemical and bacteriological examinations are systematically made

RICHARDSON & JAFFE,
HUSTLERGATE LABORATORIES,
BRADFORD.

November 25th, 1937.

ANALYTICAL REPORT UPON 1 SAMPLE OF WATER FROM
GOOLE.

Grains per gallon :—

Total Solid Matters	...	...	20.0
Chlorine (combined)	...	...	1.0
Nitrites	...	...	None
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	.450
Free Ammonia	...	...	.0035
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	.0014
Lead, Copper, Zinc	...	...	None
Total Hardness (Clark's Scale)	...	...	7.5
		p.H.	7.6

This is a water of good organic purity suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

(Signed) RICHARDSON & JAFFE.

BACTERIOLOGICAL REPORT.

Number of organisms per cc at 20-22° C after 3 days	Nil
Number of organisms per cc at 37° C after 2 days	1
Bacillus Coli-Aerogenes. Number per 100 ccs	Nil

This water is of high bacterial quality.

(Signed) RICHARDSON & JAFFE.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

I am indebted to the Borough Surveyor for the following particulars

PRIVATE STREETS.

The amount of work carried out in the making up of private streets is as follows :—

Year 1937.

	No.	lengths		£	s.	d.
Front Streets ...	1	.104 miles	cost	£576	0	0
Back Streets ...	—	— „	„			
	1	.104 miles	cost	£576	0	0

Years 1920—1936.

Front Streets ...	51	3.923 miles	cost	£25,317	10	8
Back Streets ...	53	4.932 miles	cost	£15,952	19	11
	104	8.855 miles	cost	£41,270	10	7

Totals of the above 1920—1937.

Front Streets ...	52	4.027 miles	cost	£25,893	10	8
Back Streets ...	53	4.932 miles	cost	£15,952	19	11
	105	8.959 miles	cost	£41,846	10	7

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

These are under the supervision of the West Riding Rivers Board.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

I beg to present a report upon the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1937. In the annual report for 1936 I said that the year had been a busy and interesting one; the same can be said with emphasis of this year. In the early part of the year the main energies of your inspectors were devoted to the making of a survey to ascertain how many houses should be dealt with by formal procedure under the Housing Acts in any supplementary programme which might be drawn up by the Council. The result of that survey was the submission, first to the Health and Sanitation Committee, later to the Council, of a list of properties which by reason of bad arrangement both internal and external, sanitary defects or disrepair should in the opinion of your technical officers be dealt with by formal procedure under the Housing Acts. The list was not intended to be exhaustive but rather to give a bird's-eye view of the housing conditions existing in the Borough, in order that the Council might be able to make an estimate of the number of new houses necessary to replace unfit houses. Without making a detailed survey of each house an attempt was made to classify unfit properties in three groups as follows :

- Group 1. Property apparently of the type which should be included in clearance areas, consisting of 261 houses.
- Group 2. Property apparently of the type which is capable of being rendered fit by extensive works of improvement, re-construction and repair, consisting of 161 houses.
- Group 3. Property apparently of the type which is capable of being rendered fit by the execution of maintenance repairs and certain improvements, consisting of 372 houses.

In relation to groups 2 and 3, it was stated in the report—“The question of whether, in view of the rising standard of housing accommodation tending to shorten the life of old properties, the owner is ever likely to see a return of the money which he would have to spend on reconstruction, improvements and repairs is one which merits the serious consideration of the Council.” With regard to Group 3, the report stated—“Without making a detailed survey of the town it is impossible to state with any degree of accuracy the number and situation of all houses that should be placed in this group, but the properties listed should be dealt with first and in the meantime other properties should be surveyed.”

The report was considered at a Special Meeting of the Health and Sanitation Committee held on the 5th January, 1937, when the following resolutions were passed :—

“That the properties referred to in the Report now submitted be approved as a supplementary programme for submission to the Ministry of Health.”

“That it be a recommendation to the Housing Committee that they should proceed immediately with the erection of 400 further houses, 250 of which are in respect of rehousing of tenants of houses which it is suggested should be demolished, 50 of which are to relieve overcrowding as evidenced by the Overcrowding Survey and the remaining 100 of which are to replace houses which are not capable of being repaired.”

At the Meeting of the Council on the 13th January, 1937, it was Resolved :—

“That the matter be referred back to the Committee to go further into the same and bring a definite report to the Council within seven days.”

On the 14th January, 1937, the Health and Sanitation Committee, together with the Surveyor and your Inspector made an inspection of properties comprising 174 houses and on the 19th January, 1937, the Committee passed the following resolution :—

“That having regard to the number of houses likely to be demolished under Clearance Area and Demolition Orders, to the outstanding houses already dealt with in regard to which rehousing is necessary and to the needs for providing accommodation for tenants of overcrowded houses, this Committee recommend the Council to authorise the Housing Committee to make arrangements for the proceeding forthwith with the erection of two hundred houses, and to instruct the Town Clerk to make application to the Ministry of Health for provisional approval to such a scheme as a first instalment of the rehousing programme.”

which was approved by the Council on the 10th February. The 200 houses are now in the course of erection and there, at the moment, the question of rehousing stands.

Of the 261 houses mentioned in Group 1 of the report, 114 have been represented in clearance areas, demolition orders have been made on 17 and in respect of 51 undertakings to render fit have been accepted from the owners, leaving 79 still to be dealt with.

Of the 161 houses mentioned in Group 2 of the report, 30 have been represented in clearance areas, demolition orders have been made on 44, 4 have been closed, 8 are to be re-conditioned, leaving 75 still to be dealt with.

Of the 372 houses mentioned in Group 3, 6 have been included in clearance areas, demolition orders have

been made on 24, 12 have been re-conditioned and 330 still remain to be dealt with.

The summary of the present position relating to all three groups, therefore shows that out of 794 houses :—

150 have been included in clearance areas.

85 have been made subject to demolition orders.

4 have been closed on undertakings.

59 are to be made fit on undertakings.

12 have been re-conditioned.

484 houses remain to be dealt with.

794

It will be appreciated that the inspections, reports and preparation of all the information necessary to ensure the fulfilment of the Council's desires in regard to the above properties have taken up the major part of my time, somewhat to the detriment of other equally important, but less spectacular duties, more especially the inspection of houses with the object of having the ordinary maintenance repairs carried out. Property which is getting old and has been neglected year after year quickly deteriorates and becomes the subject of attention from this department. The owner, to his great surprise, finds that to re-condition the houses would in many cases cost more than they would realise if put up for sale. It has been said to me on more than one occasion that "the Housing Act has spoiled the market for cottage property," the inference, of course, being that people are reluctant to buy cottage property lest it should be included in a clearance area or demolition order. This fear need not operate in the case of reasonably well maintained houses which are :—

1. Well arranged, both on the site and internally ;
2. free from serious dampness ;
3. satisfactorily lighted and ventilated ;
4. properly drained and provided with adequate sanitary conveniences and with a sink and suitable means of disposing of slop water ;

and have :—

5. a satisfactory water supply ;
6. adequate washing accommodation ;
7. adequate facilities for preparing and cooking food ;
8. a well ventilated food store.

But need it be any surprise to an owner to find that property which has been neglected for 10, 15 and even 20 years for which period the 40 per cent increase in rent allowed by the rent restriction acts has in many cases been charged, is regarded by the Council as the type of property for which the Housing Act was drafted ? In my report last year I men-

tioned the sum of one shilling a week as a reasonable amount to be set aside for the maintenance of a cottage but of course this is for fairly new property. As property gets older the cost of maintaining becomes greater and if plotted would assume the form of a steep curve, so that in the case of old properties the shilling mentioned would be trebled and in time the cost of repair become uneconomic and like an old car, the property should be written off. Too often, however, cottage property is regarded as a permanent investment which should furnish a constant return but demand no expenditure and such cases give the responsible officer much worry and trouble because it is often found that property which is unfit for human habitation but could be made fit at great cost, is owned by people who can ill afford to lose the income from it and yet cannot possibly raise the money necessary for its re-conditioning and the Council has no other option but to reluctantly make demolition orders.

I may, therefore, be allowed to stress the vital importance of attending to maintenance repairs. The Housing Act requires the owner to do this and in well managed property it is done without the intervention of the local authority. The proverb "A stitch in time saves nine" is very applicable in regard to houses ; for instance, a defective slate or gutter which does not get early attention generally leads to damp perished walls and ceilings and one of the most aggravating ways of expending large sums of money is the curing of deep seated dampness.

One would think that the owners of property which is on the "border line" of slum clearance, seeing what is happening throughout the country to property of this type, would avail themselves of the provisions of section 51 of the Housing Act and submit schemes for the salvaging of the property to the local authority, but the response so far has been disappointing and even in cases where undertakings have been given by owners to render houses fit, the results have in many cases been far from pleasing, too often I am afraid, because price has been the deciding factor in letting contracts instead of quality of materials, workmanship and finish.

During the year, 1,377 houses, making a total of 2,262, have been surveyed for the purpose of issuing to owners certificates stating the permitted number as required by section 62 (2) of the Housing Act. This work has been carried out by the ordinary staff of the department and as the ascertaining of each "permitted number" entails several calculations, it has been, when measured by the time it has taken, a task of not inconsiderable importance.

The enforcement of the provisions of the various enactments relating to shops has occupied a good deal of time, but happily legal proceedings were necessary in only one case, that of a frequent and defiant offender.

The sampling of milk for bacteriological examination and chemical analysis has had to give way to the pressure of other work and the number of samples are in consequence much below that of last year.

Food premises, especially fried fish shops, have received as much attention as other duties would allow and the inspection of meat at the abattoir has been carried out with regularity and thoroughness.

I wish to tender my sincere thanks to the other officers of the Corporation for whose help I have been indebted on many occasions.

WORK OF THE SANITARY INSPECTORS UNDER ARTICLE 27 OF THE SANITARY OFFICERS (OUTSIDE LONDON) ORDER, 1935.

VISITS OF INSPECTION MADE.

Houses—enumerated (Housing Acts 1936. Form “A”)	—
do enumerated and measured. (Housing Acts 1936. Form “B”)	1377
do Investigating suspected overcrowding ...	50
do Revisiting overcrowding ...	44
do Housing (Consolidated Regs.) 1932 ...	371
do Housing (Consolidated Regs.) 1932— Re-inspections	636
do Housing Defects	88
do Public Health Acts	474
do Infectious diseases	97
do Vermin infestation	11
do Disinfected	91
do Disinfested	9
do Re-inspection where notices in force...	1069
do Works in progress	1032
Ship disinfected	1
Abattoir	325
Horse Slaughterhouse	1
Stables	7
Butchers’ Premises	17
Bakehouses	45
Provision Shops	13
Fried Fish Shops	63
Markets	69
Ice Cream Premises	—
Shops	980
Dairies	35

Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	10
Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	2
Milk Samples (Designated Milks) for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	...	...	9
Milk Samples (Undesignated Milks) for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	...	...	66
Ice Cream—for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	...	...	4
Milk Samples for chemical analysis	...	...	...	...	...	42
Canal Boats	...	...	...	...	...	19
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	8
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	21
Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	26
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	2
Petroleum Stores	...	...	...	...	...	36
Rats and Mice Infestation	...	...	...	...	...	79
Interviews with owners, builder, tenants	...	...	...	...	...	257
Smoke observations	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inspect Council Houses	...	...	...	...	...	22
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	1163
Complaints investigated	...	...	...	...	...	262
Special Housing Survey	...	...	...	...	...	1075
Cinemas	...	...	...	...	...	3
						<hr/> 10072 <hr/>

The following table shows the number of notices served and the number of notices complied with during the year, also the number of notices not complied with at 31st December, 1937.

	Served	Complied with
Informal Notices (various)	655	429
Statutory Notices (Public Health Acts)	Nil	Nil
Statutory Notices (Housing Acts)	4	7
Notices not complied with	277	

In addition to the above, 911 notices were served upon owners, occupiers, lessees and mortgagees, under the provisions of the Housing Acts requiring that these persons shall have notice of any procedure taken by the Council.

SHOPS.

During the year 980 visits have been made to shops for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the Shops Acts regarding closing hours, assistants' half holidays, the health and comfort of assistants, the display of forms and the keeping of records. 86 informal notices were served and 46 notices have been complied with as follows :—

Failure to exhibit forms	...	38
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	...	2
Insufficient means of ventilation	...	2
Insufficient washing facilities	...	3
Inadequate temperature	...	1
—		<hr/> 46 <hr/>

One prosecution for breach of the provisions regarding hours of closing resulted in the defendant being fined 10/-.

The only swimming bath in the Borough is owned by the Corporation and the water is treated by a Horsley-Piggott Filtration Plant, Chlorination and Aeration.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Full particulars of action taken to eradicate bugs were given in the Annual Report for 1936.

No. of Council houses found to be bug infested	1
No. of Council houses disinfested	... 1
No. of other houses found to be bug infested	... 101
No. of other houses disinfested	... 91

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Eight visits have been made to the four common lodging houses in the Borough. They are well managed and kept in a clean condition.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

No offensive trades are carried on in the Borough.

RAG FLOCK ACTS.

No rag flock is manufactured in the district and no samples have been taken.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

During the year 79 complaints regarding infestation by rats or mice have been laid at the Department. Complaints of infestation are investigated, advice on proper methods of eradication given and poison supplied free in suitable cases. In case of structural defects notices requiring remedial works are served on the person concerned.

"In accordance with the request of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries," extra efforts to obtain united and collective action against rats were made during the period November 1st to 6th. The following propaganda was arranged :—

An advertisement was inserted in "The Goole Times" offering free advice. The paper also gave publicity to the campaign.

1,000 handbills urging destruction of rats and prevention of infestation were distributed with the aid of the Surveyor and the Librarian.

100 posters asking for united action against rats were posted on the hoardings in the Borough.

Local chemists and hardware dealers were circulated and asked to make special displays of rat poisons and traps, respectively.

176 letters setting out the occupier's responsibility under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, and recommending measures against rats were sent to occupiers of premises peculiarly liable to infestation by reason of their situation or of the nature of the business carried on.

The Surveyor, who controls tips, cleansing depots and sewage disposal, was invited to co-operate in the intensive campaign of destruction necessary at this time of the year.

As a direct result of the propaganda, 35 complaints of rat infestation were received during the period 25th October to 12th November. The complaints involved 42 premises as follows :—

Allotments	..	...	...	18
Dwelling-houses (Garden infestation)			...	17
Dock warehouses and repair yards			...	4
Stables	...	...	...	1
Workshop (adj. infested land—prevention only)	...	...	...	1
Bakehouse (no evidence)		...	...	1

Red Squill powder was issued to all complainants of external infestation, together with a copy of Advisory Leaflet No. 49 and typescript notes on the use of poisons.

No case of internal infestation was reported, but a few cases are already known to the Health Department and are receiving attention.

The cost of the propaganda, red squill powder, &c., was as follows :—

Posting of 100 posters	...	...	£1	5	0
Printing of 100 posters	...	...	£1	5	6
Printing of 1000 handbills		...		15	11
Postages	...	...		9	0
5lb. red squill powder		...		17	6
Advertisement in "The Goole Times"				8	0
Total	...	...	£5	0	11

Canal Boats Acts, 1877-1884.

Annual Report on the inspection of Canal Boats for the year ending 31st December, 1937.

Name and Address of Inspector :—
R. O. BLACK, Municipal Offices, Goole.

Remuneration as Canal Boats Inspector	...	...	Nil
Number of Boats on Register 31st December, 1931	...	...	932
Number of Boats believed to be in use or available	...	...	432
Number of Boats which cannot be traced	...	...	500
Number of Boats inspected during the year	...	...	8
Number of Boats conforming to Acts and Regulations	...	...	3
Number of Boats infringing Acts and Regulations	...	...	5
Number of Boats registered during the year	...	...	1
Transference of Owners of Boats	...	...	2
Number of persons for which cabins were Registered—	Aft. 18		
	Fore 11		
Number of persons occupying cabins	...	...	11
Details of occupations—Male	...	...	11

The following contraventions were found :—

Certificates not produced by Master	...	...	1
Certificates did not identify vessel and owner	...	...	2
Cabin needed painting	...	...	1
Unsuitable water tank	...	...	2
Leaking deck over cabin	...	...	1
Registration number not painted on vessel	...	...	1

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928.

PETROLEUM (CARBIDE OF CALCIUM) ORDER, 1929.

The Sanitary Inspector is also the appointed Inspector under the above Acts. During the year 29 licences were granted to store Petroleum Spirit and 3 licences to store Carbide of Calcium.

The maximum amount of petroleum spirit allowed to be stored in accordance with the licences is 21,495 gallons and the amount of carbide is 19 cwts.

The income derived from the granting of licences during the year amounted to £17 10 0.

36 visits of inspection have been made to 32 stores and the following breachers of the conditions of licences were found :—

Stores not locked against unauthorised interference	...	3
Notices prohibiting matches, smoking, naked lights not exhibited	...	3
Smoking on prohibited premises	...	1
Petrol stored in excess of license	...	1

Letters were sent to the occupiers and the defects complained of have been remedied.

SCHOOLS.

All the public elementary schools of the Borough have been visited during the year. Their sanitary condition is satisfactory. There has been no special incidence of epidemic disease requiring action to be taken in any particular school.

SWIMMING BATHS.

At the new Municipal Baths a systematic bacteriological examination of the water is made.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	21	4	0
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	26	7	0
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)	2	0	0
Total	49	11	0

2.—Defects Found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	0	0	0	0
Want of ventilation	1	1	0	0
Overcrowding	0	0	0	0
Want of Drainage of Floors ...	0	0	0	0
Other Nuisances	2	2	0	0
Sanitary Accommodation :—				
Insufficient	4	3	0	0
Unsuitable or defective ...	4	4	0	0
Not separate for sexes ...	0	0	0	0
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (s 101)	0	0	0	0
Other offences	0	0	0	0
Total	11	10	0	0

Section D.—HOUSING.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling houses during the year :—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	... ..	503
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	... ..	1139
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925/1932	... ..	371
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	... ..	1007
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	... ..	308
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	... ..	195

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notices :—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action taken by the Local Authority or their Officers...	429
--	-----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	... ..	4
(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—		
(a)	By Owners	... ..	7
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	... ..	Nil

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—			
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	... ..	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice		
	(a) By Owners	... ..	Nil
	(b) By local authority in default of Owners	... ..	Nil
(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—			
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	91
(2)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	20
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—			
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	... ..	1
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	... ..	Nil
4.—Housing Act, 1936.—Part IV.—Overcrowding :—			
(a) (1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	... ..	84
(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	...	86
(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	...	547
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	... ..	40
(c) (1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	... ..	40
(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases		306
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	Nil

The following is a list of the 149 houses which have been dealt with during the year 1937 by formal procedure under sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, and shows the action taken by the Council in each case.

- (1) Demolition Orders were made on the following 91 houses :—

South Street—2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, Back 4, 40, 42, 44, 46.

Vermuyden Terrace—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Back 5, 19, 20.

James Street—9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19.

Quay Street—14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26.

Dutch River Side—11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.

Hirsts Yard—1, 5, 6.

Doyle Street—38, 40.

Albert Street—43, 45, 47, 49, 51, Back 49, Back 51, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35.

Trent Street—49, 51, 53, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43.

Bowers Yard, Albert Street—1, 2.

Blanchards Yard, Albert Street—1.

Princess Street—7, 9.

Cottage, Narrow Farm—1.

Cottingham Street—2, 4.

George Street—6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20.

Fletcher Street—1, 3, 5, 7.

North Street—17.

Stable Cottage, Albert Street—1.

- (2) Undertakings were accepted from the owners to render the following 51 houses in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation :—

James Street—10, 12, 14, 16, 18, Back 12, Back 14, Back 16—to be reconstructed as five houses.

Duckels Buildings—13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, to be re-conditioned.

Arnolds Buildings—1, 2, 4, 5, 6, to be re-conditioned.

Alfreds Place—1, 2, 7, 8, to be reconstructed as two houses.

Couper Street—18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 52, 54, 56, 58, Back 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 52, 54, 56, 58, to be reconstructed as 10 houses.

Don Street—35, 37, Back 35, Back 37. To be reconstructed as 2 houses.

- (3) Undertakings from the owners not to use the following 6 houses for human habitation were accepted :—

South Street—74, 76, Back 74, Back 76.

Albert Street—4, 6.

- (4) Closing Orders were made on the following “parts of buildings” :—

Bridge Street—4a.

CLEARANCE AREAS.

During the year 9 clearance areas, involving 154 houses and 576 persons, were officially represented by the Medical Officer of Health.

Name of Area	Properties included in the Area	No. of Houses	Persons to be displaced	Date of Order	Date of Inquiry	Date of Confirmation
No. 1 Swinefleet Road...	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Back Arnolds Buildings, 3, 4 Alfreds Place	9	35	10-3-37	26-5-37	14-10-37
No. 2 Bests Yard	23, 21, 19, 17, 15, 13 Trent Street, 4, 6 Orchard Lane, 1, 2, 3 Bests Yard	11	34	do.	do.	do.
No. 3 Bridge Street	2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 Trent Street, 66, 68, 70, 72 Bridge Street, 3, 5, 7, Albert Street, 3, 5, 9 Orchard Lane	16	60	do.	do.	do.
No. 4 William Street	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 William Street	11	31	16-6-37	21-10-37	20-1-38
No. 5 Billington Row	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Billington Row	6	21	do.	do.	do.
No. 6 Alexandra Street	9, 11, 13, 15 Alexandra Street	4	11	do.	do.	do.
No. 7 Burlington Square	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Burlington Square	6	20	do.	do.	do.
No. 8 Government Street	2 to 46 (even Nos.) Ellens View, 57, 55, 53 Burlington Crescent, 1 to 49 (odd Nos.) Edinburgh Street	51	205	10-10-37	—	—
No. 9 Government Street	3 Government Street, 2 to 40 (even Nos.) Mason Terrace, 2 to 38 (even Nos.) Alexandra Street	40	159	do.	—	—

The following list shows the present position regarding certain properties dealt with by the Council during 1936 but for which action was not completed at the close of the year.

Premises	Description	Decision of Council	Result at 31st December, 1937
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 Union Place	Ten 'through' houses	Accepted undertaking by owner to make fit	Works still in progress
59, 61, 63, 65, Back 59, 61, 63, 65 Couper Street	Eight 'Back-to-back' houses	Accepted undertaking by owner to make fit as four 'through' houses	Works completed 1937
3, 5, 7 George Street, 55a Aire Street	Four badly arranged houses	Accepted undertaking by owner to reconstruct as three self-contained houses	Works completed 1937
4, 5, 10, 11 Paradise Place	Four 'back-to-back' houses	Accepted undertaking to make fit as two 'through' houses	Works started
27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 Park Terrace	Eighteen 'back-to-back' houses	Accepted undertaking by owner to make fit as nine 'through' houses	Works completed 1937
63, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, Back 63, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91 Don Street	Twenty-six 'back-to-back' houses	Accepted undertaking by owner to make fit as thirteen 'through' houses	Works completed 1937
15 Albert Street & 4 Bests Yard	Two 'back-to-back' houses	Demolition Orders made	1 house vacated, none demolished

Premises	Description	Decision of Council	Result at 31st December, 1937
38, 40, 42, 44, Back 38, 40, 42, 44 Couper Street	Eight 'back-to-back' houses	Accepted undertaking by owner to make fit as four 'through' houses	Works completed 1937
2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 14, 16, Back 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 14, 16 Moorland Road	Fourteen 'back-to-back' houses	Accepted undertaking by owner to make fit as seven 'through' houses	Works completed 1937
1, 2, 3, 4 Co-op. Buildings, Couper Street	Four 'back-to-back' houses	Accepted undertaking by owner to make fit as two 'through' houses	Works not yet started—vacant.
18 and Back 18, Vermuyden Terrace	Two 'back-to-back' houses	Demolition Orders made	1 house vacant, no houses demolished
17, 19, 21, 23 Albert Street, 1 Victoria Yard, 2, 3, 6 Oakes Yard, Albert Street	Eight 'back-to-back' houses	Demolition Orders made	6 houses vacant, no houses demolished
1, 2, 5, 7 Capstan Street and Back 1, 2, 5, 7 Capstan Street	Eight 'back-to-back' houses	Demolition Orders made	6 houses vacant, no houses demolished
Three cottages behind St. Mary's Church, Swinefleet Road	Three cottages 'through' by windows only	Demolition Orders made	Demolished 1937
75 Hook Road	Basement dwelling	Closing Order made	Vacated and Closed 1937

Section E.—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

The Milk (Special Designations) Order 1936, prescribes the following designations and standards for milk :—

Designation.	Bacterial Count not to exceed	No. coliform organisms in
Tuberculin Tested Milk	Must satisfy the pre- scribed Acetone Meth- ylene Blue Reduction Test.	·01 of a Millilitre.
Accredited Milk	do.	do.
Pasteurised Milk	100,000 per millilitre.	—

A sample taken at any date from the 1st May to the 31st October is regarded as satisfying the Methylene Blue Test if it fails to decolourise the methylene blue in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours and a sample taken at any date from the 1st November to the 30th April is regarded as satisfying the test if it fails to decolourise the Methylene Blue in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

For Ordinary (undesigned) milk the West Riding County Council has prescribed the following standard :— The milk shall be deemed to be satisfactory if it satisfies the Acetone Methylene Blue Reduction Test prescribed for designated milks.

During the year 87 samples of milk have been purchased from retailers in the Borough and submitted to the County Bacteriologist for examination. Of these samples 76 were

undesignated milk, 7 were accredited milk, 4 were pasteurised milk. The following table shows the result of the tests made of designated milks :—

Designation.	Total No. of samples	No. of Samples Satis- factory	No. of Samples Unsatis- factory
Pasteurised Milk	4	4	—
'Accredited' Milk (Producer A)	5	5	—
'Accredited' Milk (Producer B)	2	2	—

Of the 76 samples of ordinary (undesignated) milk 35 were taken in the period 1st May to 31st October when the time within which the methylene blue must not be decolourised is $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours and the following table shows the results of the tests :—

16 samples failed to decolourise the Methylene Blue and were satisfactory.

5 samples decolourised the M.B. in 4 hours.

4	do	do	do	$3\frac{1}{2}$ hours.
2	do	do	do	3 hours.
1	do	do	do	2 hours.
4	do	do	do	$1\frac{1}{2}$ hours.
2	do	do	do	1 hour.
1	do	do	do	$\frac{1}{2}$ hour.

35

The remaining 41 samples were taken within the period 1st November to 30th April when the time within which the methylene blue must not be decolourised is $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours and the following table shows the results of the tests :—

23 samples failed to decolourise the Methylene Blue and were satisfactory.

7 samples decolourised the M.B. in 5 hours.

2 do do do 4 hours.

3 do do do $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

1 do do do $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

2 do do do 2 hours.

1 do do do $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

2 do do do 1 hour.

41

It will be seen therefore that out of 76 samples, roughly 50 per cent failed to reach the prescribed standard. My remarks in the report for 1936 attributing the lack of further progress toward the goal of a clean milk supply "to be due to carelessness or ignorance of proper methods of handling milk " among a small number of retailers or their producers seems to be borne out by the fact that out of 37 unsatisfactory samples 15 came from two producers alone, who on the other hand only supplied 6 of the 39 satisfactory samples. Among the retailers two were vendors of 11 unsatisfactory samples and only provided 3 of the satisfactory samples. The steps taken by the Council to improve the milk supply in the Borough were fully reported last year and the only thing to add is a regret that further improvement cannot be reported here, but the Council will, no doubt, give serious consideration to these few producers and retailers whose milk is constantly unsatisfactory. It can, however, be noted with satisfaction that during the year no milk has been reported as containing tubercle organisms.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.

One local society holds a licence to pasteurise and sell milk as pasteurised. Two supplementary licences to retail Accredited milk in the Borough have been issued to producers whose premises are in the East Riding and whose licences to produce Accredited milk are issued by the East Riding County Council. One licence to retail Accredited Milk has been issued to a shopkeeper who is supplied by one of the producers mentioned in the previous paragraph. No Tuberculin Tested milk is sold in the Borough.

MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922.

There are at present on the Register the following :—

Cowkeepers	...	...	...	4
Cowkeepers and Purveyors	...	...	...	1
Purveyors resident in Goole	...	...	...	17
Non-resident Purveyors	...	...	...	15
Wholesale Traders	...	...	...	3

Dairy herds are inspected by the Veterinary Staff of the West Riding County Council and no action has been found necessary during the year.

After long negotiation the cowshed at Field House Farm, Old Goole has been re-constructed in cement concrete with tubular steel standings. Three premises were registered as dairies and in a case of unregistered premises that were being used as a dairy, the occupier, after several warnings, was prosecuted and fined £5. During the year 47 visits of inspection were made to dairies, cowsheds and milkshops. It was found necessary to issue one informal notice which was immediately complied with.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF MILK.

The Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, is administered by the West Riding County Council and your inspector is empowered to take samples of milk. During the year 42 samples were purchased and submitted to the Public Analyst and of these samples 34 were reported as genuine, although 3 contained the minimum permissible quantity of fat, 3 samples were broken in transit and 5 samples were stated "to have been deprived of a portion of their natural fat by skimming or other treatment" and the vendors were cautioned by the Clerk of the County Council.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The following food was found to be unfit for human consumption and was voluntarily surrendered by the owners and destroyed.

TUBERCULOSIS.		Beasts	Pigs	Sheep	Calves
Full carcass & offal	...	3	1	0	0
Forequarters	...	2	0	0	0
Hindquarters	...	3	0	0	0
Heads	...	36	55	0	0
Tongues	...	36	55	0	0
Lungs (pairs)	...	29	6	0	0
Hearts	...	13	2	0	0
Livers	...	21	2	0	0
Kidneys	...	14	0	0	0
Mesenteries	...	11	4	0	0
Intestines	...	8	0	0	0

TUBERCULOSIS.			Beasts	Pigs	Sheep	Calves
Stomachs	...	...	8	0	0	0
Spleens		...	6	0	0	0
Diaphragms		...	2	0	0	0
Loinfats		...	3	0	0	0
Strippings		...	5	0	0	0
ABCESSES.						
Heads		...	1	1	0	0
Livers		...	8	0	0	0
Tongues		...	1	1	0	0
Udders		...	2	0	0	0
Lungs		...	2	0	0	0
DISTOMATOSIS.						
Livers		...	5	0	0	0
CIRRHOSIS.						
Livers		...	0	3	0	0
CYSTS.						
Lungs		...	1	0	0	0
NEPHRITIS.						
Carcass & offal		...	0	0	0	1
METRITIS.						
Carcass & offal		...	2	0	0	0
MORIBUND.						
Carcass & offal		...	0	1	1	1
ACTINOMYCOSIS.						
Heads and Tongues		...	2	0	0	0
BRUISING.						
50 lbs. Beef						
DECOMPOSITION.						
Rabbits—110. Tomatoes—49 lbs. Fish—70 lbs. Tongue—6 lbs. Bacon—144 lbs.						

The greater part of the fresh meat consumed in the Borough is slaughtered and dressed in the Public Abattoir where inspection can be carried out with expedition and thoroughness. No routine anti-mortem inspection takes place but the Cattle Market and Abattoir are under the supervision of an experienced and zealous superintendent. The Abattoir is visited twice daily by the Sanitary Inspector and at other times as required and the method of inspection and standard of judgment is that set out in the Ministry of Health Memorandum 62/ Foods. The class of animal slaughtered is generally high, the Butchers' Association runs a mutual insurance scheme for compensating owners of condemned meat and the relations between those using the abattoir and the officials are amicable.

Except for a horse slaughterhouse where horse flesh is dressed for export, there are no private slaughterhouses in the Borough. The chief cause of condemnation was tuberculosis. The following animals were slaughtered and dressed in the abattoir during the year ending 31st December, 1937 :—

Beasts	...	...	1,618
Calves	...	...	35
Sheep	...	...	2,940
Pigs	...	...	2,462

The following premises where food is prepared and stored for sale have been kept under supervision :—

(1) Butchers' Premises—17 visits have been made to premises occupied as butchers shops. The standard of cleanliness maintained is generally high.

(2) Bakehouses—45 visits have been made to the 6 factory bakehouses and 17 workshop bakehouses known to be in existence in the Borough. The premises are generally well adapted for the purpose for which they are used and the standard of cleanliness maintained is generally high. At the request of your inspector the following works have been carried out :—

Ventilation improved	...	...	1
Sink waste-pipe trapped	...	...	1
Floor repaired	...	...	1
Defective roof repaired	...	...	1
Washing accommodation provided	...	...	1
Watercloset repaired	...	...	2
Refuse accommodation provided	...	...	1

(3) Fried Fish Shops—63 visits have been made to the 34 Fried Fish Shops in the Borough. Many of the premises are by reason of structure, situation and design not well adapted for the purpose but in almost every case a very high standard of cleanliness is maintained. At the suggestion of your Inspector the following works have been carried out :—

Yard surface relaid	...	...	2
Sink waste-pipe repaired	...	...	1

There is now only one fried fish shop at which the sanitary accommodation consists of a pail closet and as a Demolition Order has been made on the property this undesirable feature will soon be abolished.

(4) Market—69 visits have been made to the Market and no fault has been found with any article of food exhibited for sale there. 2 butchers and one bacon merchant occupy stalls which are kept in conformity with the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924. After several warnings the two butchers who occupied one of the stalls were prosecuted for failing to screen the top, back and sides of the stall. They were fined £5 and £3 respectively.

(5) Ice Cream—Four samples of ice cream were purchased and sent to the County Bacteriologist for examination and his report was as follows :—

	Bacterial Count (per c.c.)	Coliform Organisms
Sample No. 1.	260,000	Present
Sample No. 2.	430,000	Absent
Sample No. 3.	116,000	Present
Sample No. 4.	210,000	Present

The Bacteriologist stated that the results were such as would be obtained in ice cream made under quite good conditions.

(c) ADULTERATION, ETC.

The West Riding County Council administers the various enactments relating to the “nature, substance and quality” of foods and drugs but the Sanitary Inspector is empowered to take samples for analysis, the County Council bearing the cost of analysis. During the year 42 samples of milk have been taken (see section (a) above).

(d) CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

Chemical analyses are made by the Public Analyst, F. W. Richardson, Hustlergate, Bradford. Bacteriological examinations are made in the West Riding County Council Laboratory, County Hall, Wakefield (see section (a) above).

(f) SHELL-FISH (Molluscan).

There are no shell-fish beds or layings in the district but every week during the season large quantities of mussels and cockles imported from Holland are discharged at the Goole Docks where they are inspected by the Medical Officer of Health who is Deputy Medical Officer of Health to the Hull and Goole Port Sanitary Authority.

Section F—

**PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.**

**Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during
the Year 1937.**

Disease			Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths
Smallpox	...	...	0	...	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	40	...	29
Diphtheria	...	...	36	...	33
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	...	...	1	...	1
Puerperal Fever	...	...	0	...	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	1	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	3	...	0
					17

The total number of deaths from the seven principal epidemic or Zymotic diseases, viz., Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Enteric and Diarrhœa was 5 or 0.25 per 1,000 of the population compared with 13 or 0.65 in 1936.

Age Incidence of Diseases Notified.

Disease.	Udr. 1 yr.	1	2	3	4	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+	Total
Scarlet Fever	0	1	5	2	6	9	8	5	2	2	0	0	40
Diphtheria	0	0	1	2	1	23	5	2	1	1	0	0	36
Pneumonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Paratyphoid	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

GENERAL.

The total number of cases of infectious disease dealt with during the year was 306 compared with 712 during the previous year. Measles and diphtheria accounted mainly for the decline.

In the first three months influenza, scarlet fever, diphtheria and whooping cough were prevalent. Compared with 1936 (104) only 36 cases of diphtheria were notified. There were 3 deaths from this disease.

Facilities for Immunisation against diphtheria are available but were only utilized whilst the disease was prevalent. Anti-toxin is provided free of charge.

There were 40 cases of scarlet fever notified compared with 33 during 1936.

It will be observed that there were 17 deaths from pneumonia whilst only 3 patients were notified and no case received hospital treatment which is so necessary in this disease. Although hospital treatment is available and is offered when we have cognizance of the disease there appears to be a rooted objection to accepting it. During the year there have been few patients in the isolation hospital where there is a permanent staff of nurses. It seems a pity that their services were not utilized as everybody knows pneumonia is a disease which requires skilled nursing.

Treatment for Cancer is available at the local hospital and assistance is given through a scheme recently adopted by the County Authority. There were 28 deaths from this disease (9 males and 19 females) compared with 29 in 1936. Grouped according to age periods 1 death occurred at 2 years, 3 between 34 and 45 years, 12 between 45 and 65 years and 12 over 65 years.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No action has been taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eye.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New cases and mortality, 1937.

Age Periods	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non. Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
5	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	1	1	...	1	2	3	...	...
25	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
35	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
45	2	2	...	1	1	2	...	...
55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	7	5	0	4	5	6	2	0

During the year 12 new cases of respiratory tuberculosis and 4 new cases of other forms of the disease were notified, making a total of 16 cases of all forms compared with 16 and 5 in 1936.

There were 11 deaths from the respiratory and 2 from the non-respiratory forms of the disease making a total death rate of 0.6 per 1,000 persons living and 0.5 from the respiratory variety only.

These figures compare with 1.1 and 0.7 in 1936. The death rate from respiratory tuberculosis in England and Wales during 1937 was 0.58.

As will be seen by the Table which follows, this is the lowest death rate from tubercular disease recorded in Goole, and is in marked contrast to the record under Pneumonia which is also a notifiable infectious disease and amenable to control.

The County Authorities are to be congratulated on the success of their scheme for dealing with the problem of tuberculosis which has ceased to be so prominent as a cause of death. Notification by the medical attendant to the local authority is not so efficient as formerly, the reason for

this being that more early cases are sent to the dispensary where the medical officer unfailingly notifies the fresh cases of the disease and the scheme becomes operative forthwith. In this connection mention should be made of the help given by the County in the matter of securing a pure milk supply an account of which is given on page 32.

No action was taken under the Public Health Regulations 1925, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Vaccination Return.**Goole District (Borough and Rural).**

Number of Births registered	...	...	437
Number successfully vaccinated	...	...	68

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC, 1937.

	Syphilis.		Gonorrhœa.		Non Venereal.		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under treatment	5	1	2	1	0	0	9
New cases	10	5	32	0	18	9	74

Number of out patient attendances—653.

Number of doses of Arsenobenzene compound—74.

Number of doses of Bismuth—49.

Number of Wasserman Tests—31.

Number of Microscopical Examinations—4.

Goole Isolation Hospital (Borough and Rural Joint)

Report for 1937.

	<i>Pati- ents</i>	<i>Diphth- eria</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	<i>Tonsilli- tis</i>	<i>Lary- ngitis</i>	<i>Mumps</i>	<i>Para- typhoid</i>	<i>Pneu- monia</i>	<i>Puerperal Pyrexia</i>	<i>Borough</i>	<i>Rural</i>
Remaining in Hos- pital, 31.12.36	14	5	6	1	0	0	1	0	1	13	1
Admitted 1937	103	37	44	10	4	1	1	3	3	76	27
Discharged 1937	105	34	50	10	3	1	2	2	3	80	25
Deaths 1937	6	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	3
Remaining in Hos- pital, 31.12.37	6	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	0

Borough Patients.

	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Diphth- eria</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	<i>Tonsilli- tis</i>	<i>Lary- ngitis</i>	<i>Mumps</i>	<i>Para- typhoid</i>	<i>Puerperal Pyrexia</i>
Remaining in Hos- pital, 31.12.36	13	5	6	1	0	0	0	1
Admitted 1937	76	33	29	8	2	1	1	2
Discharged 1937	80	31	35	8	2	1	1	2
Deaths, 1937	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remaining in Hos- pital, 31.12.37	6	4	0	1	0	0	0	1

Rural Patients.

	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Diphth- eria</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	<i>Tonsilli- tis</i>	<i>Lary- ngitis</i>	<i>Para- typhoid</i>	<i>Pneu- monia</i>	<i>Puerperal Pyrexia</i>
Remaining in Hos- pital, 31.12.36	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Admitted 1937	27	4	15	2	2	0	3	1
Discharged 1937	25	3	15	2	1	1	2	1
Deaths, 1937	3	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Remaining in Hos- pital, 31.12.37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Average No. of days in hospital—Diphtheria—30.

Average No. of days in hospital—Scarlet Fever—30.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

A new Welfare Centre is in course of erection and when this is completed it is proposed to enlarge the accommodation at the Maternity Home as we continue to be compelled to refuse admissions. A second health visitor is shortly to be appointed.

The County Council has taken over the administration of the Midwives Act, 1936. Our thanks are again offered to the ladies of the voluntary committee who sedulously attend at the Welfare Centre and whose services are much appreciated : also to a number of ladies, especially members of "The Inner Wheel" for their lovely gifts of infants' garments which have given joy to many mothers.

Attendances at the Ante-Natal clinics continue to increase, all the midwives—with a single exception—attend at the clinic along with their patients.

Facilities for dental treatment are available.

For the third year in succession there were no maternal deaths.

Two cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified.
(a) Phlebitis. (b) Mastitis.

In three cases the services of a consultant were provided for medical practitioners under the Council's maternity arrangements.

In two necessitous cases half the maternity fees were paid.

Form M.C.W. 96.

1.—Number of births notified during the year under the Notification of Births Act, 1907.

(a) Live births, 340. (b) Still births, 10. (c) Total, 350.
(d) By midwives, 317. (e) By doctors, 33.

2.—Health Visiting.

(a) Number of officers employed for health visiting—
whole time—1.

(b) Number of visits paid during the year.

(i) to expectant mothers. First visits—54.

Total—138.

(ii) to children under 1 year. First visits—350.

Total—1,305.

(iii) to children 1—5 years. Total—827.

3.—Infant Welfare Centres.

- (1) Number provided by the Council—2.
- (2) Total number of attendances.
 - (a) by children under 1 year—5,149.
 - (b) by children 1—5 years—472.
- (3) Total number of children who first attended at the Centres and who at the date of their first attendance were—
 - (a) under 1 year—203.
 - (b) over 1 year—211.
- (4) Percentage of notified live births represented in 3 (a)—65.6.

4.—Ante-natal and Post-natal Services.

	Ante-natal.	Post Natal.
(a) Number of Clinics	1	1
(b) total number of attendances ...	658	5
(c) total number of women who attended	102	3
(d) percentage of total notified births ...	29	.3

5.—Supply of Milk and Food.

Milk is given free, or at less than cost price in necessitous cases to expectant, nursing mothers and children under 5 years and at cost prices in other cases.

Total quantity supplied—liquid gallons—1,147.

dried pounds—6,173.

Cod Liver Oil and Virol is also distributed free.

5.—Infectious Diseases.

Disease	Number of cases notified during the year.	Number of cases visited by officers of the Council	Number of cases removed to hospitals.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	2	2
Measles	0	3	0
Whooping Cough	0	134	0

Both cases of ophthalmia neonatorum recovered with vision unimpaired but one died later, the cause of death being certified as convulsions caused by intestinal stasis.

6.—Child Life Protection.

Number of children on register—1.

Number of foster mothers on register—1.

Number of adopted children on register—1.

Maternity Hospital, Bartholomew Avenue, Goole.

Number of maternity beds in the Institution (exclusive of isolation and labour beds—4.

Number of maternity cases admitted during the year—81

Average duration of stay—13 days.

Number of cases delivered by—

(a) Midwives—76.

(b) Doctors—5.

Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency—50.

Number of cases notified as—

(a) Puerperal fever—0.

(b) puerperal pyrexia—1.

Number of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum—0.

Number of infants not entirely breast fed while in the Institution—6.

Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum—0.

Number of Maternal Deaths—0.

Number of Infant Deaths—

(i) stillborn—6.

(ii) within 10 days of birth—0.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

TABLE C.

BOROUGH OF GOOLE SANITARY DISTRICT.

NUISANCE INSPECTIONS.

Total No. of Inspections made 1937, for Nuisances only—132.

(For Housing Inspections see Table D.)

Nuisances found in 1937 132 Total needing abatement ... 224

Nuisances in hand, end of 1936 92 Abated during 1937 ... 121

Outstanding end of 1937 ... 103

Notices served informal ... 132 Complied with ... 121

Notices served—Statutory ... 0 Complied with ... 0

Total number of Summonses or other legal proceedings—0.

Regulated Buildings, Trades, &c.	No. in District.	No. on Register	Total No of inspec- tions made	General Con- ditions	Legal Proceedings (if any)
Common Lodging Houses	4	4	8	Satisfactory	None
Houses let in Lodgings	0	0	0		
Canal Boats ...	432	932	8	Fairly Satisfactory	None
Knackers' Yards ...	0	0	0		
Tents, Vans and Sheds	0	0	0		
Offensive Trades ...	0	0	0		

Have the Council declared any other processes to be offensive trades—No.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Particulars of any sewer extensions during 1937—Lansdown Road, 87 yards—15in.; 87 yards—12in.

Mount Pleasant, 357 yards—12in.; 1,197 yards—9in.; 57 yards—6in.

Potter Grange, 597 yards—12in.; 560 yards—9in.

Details of any portion of district still requiring—

(a) Sewering—None.

(b) Improvement of defective sewers—None.

No. of houses not connected to sewers—None.

Sewage Disposal Works.

Particulars of any extensions made during 1937—None.

Any inadequacy of sewage disposal works—No.

Any complaint from the West Riding Rivers Board—No.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

No. of Privies with open middens—0. No. of Pail or Tub

Closets—349. No. of Privies with covered middens—0. No. of

Water Closets—5773. Waste-water Closets—0. No. of Privies

re-constructed during 1937—(a) as w.c.'s—0. (b) other—0. No. of

Closets other than privies reconstructed during 1937 as W.Cs.—255.

No. of additional Closets provided for old property in 1937—(a)

w.c.'s—24. (b) other—0. No. of Closets constructed in 1937 for new

houses (a) w.c.'s—129. (b) other—0. No. of Closets constructed

in 1937 for new property other than houses (a) w.c.'s—40.

(b) other—0.

Any special action being taken by Council to secure conversion of privies, waste water closets and pails to W.C. System. If so, what? The Council contributes £3/10/0 per conversion.

SCAVENGING.

Is public scavenging in operation throughout the whole district ?
—Yes. How is refuse disposed of? Tipping—100 per cent. If tipping
is in operation, is it on the controlled system ?—Yes. Total
annual cost of collection and disposal of refuse—£3090.

WATER SUPPLY.

Source of Supply—Underground, New Red Sandstone, Pollington.
By whom distributed—Corporation. No. of houses on public
supply—5344. Any extension of supply during the year ?—To
new houses.

Has supply been satisfactory ?—Yes.

(a) In quality—Yes. (b) In quantity—Yes.

Any examinations made during the (a) chemical, Result—Very
Satisfactory. (b) bacteriological, Result—Very Satisfactory.

Have any supplies been restricted or closed, if so, where ?—No.

MILK SUPPLY.

Are Two Registers being kept as required by Section 2 (3) Milk
and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922 ?—Yes.

(a) For Retailers—Yes. (b) For Cowkeepers or Wholesale
Traders—Yes.

Have any retailers been removed from the Register ?—No.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER 1936.

1. No. of Licences in force in area for :—

(a) Production of "Tuberculin Tested" Milk	...	...	0
(b) Production of "Accredited" Milk	...	...	2
(c) In respect of Pasteurising plants	...	...	1

2. Samples of designated milks examined bacteriologically :—

	Number Satis- factory.	Number Unsatis- factory.	Total
(a) Production of "Tuberculin Tested" Milk	0
(b) Production of "Accredited" Milk	7
(c) In respect of Pasteurising plants	4

No. of Milk samples taken by officers of local authority for analy-
sis under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928—42.

No. found adulterated—5. No. of prosecutions—0.

No. of samples of ordinary milk taken by officers of local authority
for :—(a) Methylene blue test—76.

(b) Presence of tuberculosis—76.

Any special examination of milk for dirt, e.g., sedimentation test ?
—No.

Any instance of disease attributed to milk during 1937 ?—No.

No. of Cowkeepers in District—4. No. Registered—4.

Total No. of cowsheds—4. Total No. of milk cows—About 16.

Total No. of cowsheds inspected during the year—4.

Total No. of cowshed inspections—10.

No. of wholesale traders registered—3.

No. of retail milk sellers registered—32.

Observations as to structural conditions, cleanliness and methods
of production and handling of milk—Nil.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Any public abattoir in district ?—yes.

Total No. of private slaughterhouses—1, made up of 0 registered
and 1 licensed—for slaughter of horses only.

No. unsatisfactory either as regards structure, position or in other
respects—0.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep/Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known) ...	1618	35	2940	2462
Number inspected ...	1618	35	2940	2462
All diseases except Tuberculosis—				
Whole carcasses condemned ...	2	2	1	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	22	0	0	6
Tuberculosis only—				
Whole carcasses condemned ...	3	0	0	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	36	0	0	55

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

Meat Marking: Is scheme in force under above?—No.

OTHER FOODS.

No. of samples (other than milk) taken by officers of L.A. for examination under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928—0. No. found adulterated—0. No. of prosecutions—0.

No. of Bakehouses in district—23. Total inspections—45.

Are any of bakehouses underground, if so, how many?—1.

SCHOOLS.

No. of Schools in District—7. No. visited by M.O.H.—7.

Action taken—None. Schools closed by M.O.H.—No.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

No. of smoke observations each of 30 minutes duration taken during 1937—1.

No. of above showing excessive emission of black smoke—0.

No. of cautions issued—0. No. of statutory notices issued—0.

No. of prosecutions—0.

SHOPS ACT 1934, Sections 10 and 13 (3).

No. of visits paid under the above Act during 1937—980.

Unsatisfactory conditions found—86. Remedied—46.

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, etc.

No. in District—0.

Is this class of dwelling showing signs of increase?—No.

Have Council made bye-laws under Section 268 (4), Public Health Act, 1936?—No.

Any action under Section 269, Public Health Act, 1936?—No.

Has any trouble been experienced in controlling this type of dwelling?—No.

If so, please give particulars—No.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

No. of Council houses found to be infested—1. No. disinfested—1.

Other houses found to be infested—101. No. disinfested—91.

What methods are employed for freeing infested houses from bed bugs? See Annual Report for 1936.

What methods are employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses?—See Annual Report for 1936.

Is the work of disinfection carried out by the local authority or by a contractor?—See Annual Report for 1936.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

Are there in the district :—

(a) Any public swimming baths—Yes—1.

(b) Any privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public—No.

If so, give brief particulars of each and state what action is taken to ensure satisfactory condition of the water.—

(c) Any samples of bath examined, apart from samples submitted to the County Bacteriological Laboratory If so, please give particulars—

The water at the Public Swimming Bath is treated with a Horsley Piggott Filtration Plant, Chlorination and Aeration.

ADOPTIVE ACTS IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT.

(a) Baths and Wash-houses Acts, 1846 to 1925.

(b) Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.

(c) Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

(d) Private Street Works Act, 1892.

(e) Public Libraries Acts, 1892 to 1919.

(f) Public Health Acts Amendment Acts 1907—Parts ii, iii, iv, v, and vi and Section 95.

(g) Notification of Births Act, 1907.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS in force in District.

Cleansing of Footways and Pavements, 1906. Scavenging, 1906.

Prevention of Nuisances, 1906. Common Lodging Houses, 1909.

New Streets and Buildings, 1910. Alteration of Buildings, 1910.

Slaughterhouses, 1906. Baths and Wash-Houses, 1906. Houses

let in Lodgings, 1910. Cemeteries, 1895. Mortuaries, None.

Offensive Trades, 1906. Tents, Vans and Sheds, None. Smoke Abatement, None.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Any suggestions ?—No.

Causes of any excessive Infant Mortality in 1937 ?—None.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Diseases specially prevalent in 1937—Pertussis and Varicella.

State months—Spring.

Any diseases specially added to notifiable list ?—No.

Any influences threatening the health of the District ?—No.

Any arrangements for nursing Puerperal Fever cases ? (for areas autonomous under the M. & C. W. Act, 1918)

At Home—No. In Hospital—Yes.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

General Infectious Diseases :—

Address of Hospital—Westfield Banks, Hook, nr. Goole.

Any change or extension in 1937—No.

Any disease in addition to scarlet fever, enteric fever or diphtheria (e.g. pneumonia) treated in infectious diseases hospital—Yes.

Name of authority controlling—Goole Joint Hospital Board.

Smallpox :—

Address of Hospital—Dutch River Side, Goole.

Any change or extension in 1937—No.

Name of Authority controlling—Borough of Goole.

GENERAL HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS.

(a) General and Accident—

Address—Bartholomew Hospital, Goole.

Children's—

Address—Bartholomew Hospital, Goole.

(b) Local: Hospital, Cottage, Address—Bartholomew Hospital.

(c) Maternity (Homes)—Borough of Goole Maternity Home,
Bartholomew Avenue, Goole.**AMBULANCE SERVICES.**

	General Sick and Accident Cases	General Infectious Disease Cases	Smallpox
Location of Ambulance ...	Bartholomew Hospital	Isolation Hospital	Smallpox Hospital
Ownership	Hospital	Joint Hosp'l Board	Borough
Type of Ambulance ...	Motor	Motor	Horse
Arrangements for nurse to accompany patient ...	Yes	Yes	Yes
Charges (if any) to patients in district	No.	No.	No

MORTUARIES.

What accommodation—

(a) for accidents—at Bartholomew Hospital.

(b) for infectious cases other than hospital—No.

(c) For other cases—Public Mortuary.

(d) For post mortem examinations—Public Mortuary.

Any suggestions by M.O.H.—New Mortuary being erected.

BACTERIOLOGY (County Laboratory).

Any suggestions ?—No.

BURNING SPOIL BANKS.

Any nuisance therefrom—No.

SANITARY STAFF.

What is the present Annual Salary of the M.O.H. ?—£225.

Name of Sanitary Inspector—Robert Oxen Black.

Annual Salary as Inspector—£325.

Other Appointments held—Canal Boats, Shops Acts, Petroleum
Inspector.

Salary for such other Appointments—Nil.

Any Assistants ?—Two.

Is Staff sufficient ?—Yes.

Does M.O.H. receive copies of Memos. and Circulars distributed by
Ministry of Health ?—Yes.**SPECIAL REPORTS AND INVESTIGATIONS ON ANY SUBJECTS.**

Nil.

SUPPLEMENTARY REMARKS as to Sanitary requirements of District, suggestions of M.O.H., and extended notes on any of the foregoing entries. Any suggestions as to need for County Clinics or Dispensaries, or as to existing Clinics or Dispensaries.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

GOOLE BOROUGH SANITARY DISTRICT.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Year 1937.

Table D.

1.—INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	503
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	1139
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	371
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	1007
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses needing further action	503
(a)	Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	308
(b)	Number (excluding those in sub-head (3) (a) above) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	195

2.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

No. of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	429
--	-----

3.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

A.	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16, Housing Act, 1936.	
(1)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	4
(2)	No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	
(a)	By owners	7
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	0
B.	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:---	
(1)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	0
(2)	No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
(a)	By owners	0
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	0
C.	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
(1)	No. of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling-houses unfit for habitation	149
(2)	No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	91
(3)	No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	20
D.	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

4.—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

Have any areas been declared Clearance Areas during the year 1937 ? If so, please give full particulars as to such, including situation, number of houses, population, and action taken relative thereto :—

Clearance Area.	No. of Houses.	Population.
No. 1—Swinefleet Road	9	35
No. 2—Bests Yard	11	34
No. 3—Bridge Street	16	60
No. 4—William Street	11	31
No. 5—Billington Row	6	21
No. 6—Alexandra Street	4	11
No. 7—Burlington Square	6	20
No. 8—Government Street	51	205
No. 9—Government Street	40	159
	<hr/> 154	<hr/> 576

Clearance Orders Nos. 1 to 7 have been confirmed by the Minister of Health. The Local Inquiry regarding Nos. 8 and 9 will take place on March 1st, 1938.

5.—NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING 1937.

(a) By the Local Authority	62
(b) By private enterprise	56
	<hr/>
Total	118

6.—HOUSING CONDITIONS.

- (1) Total number of houses in the District ... 5344
- (2) No. of working-class houses included in the above 3870
- (3) General observations as to housing conditions, overcrowding, and shortage of houses. ... —
- (4) Any special activity in house building ? If so, where ?
32 Houses—Grosvenor Avenue.
16 Houses—New Street off Oxford Road.
- (5) Any housing scheme projected by Local Authority ?—
100 Houses, 12 Flats at Mount Pleasant.
80 Houses, 8 Flats at Potter Grange.
- (6) Any regulations made in respect of underground sleeping rooms under Section 12, Housing Act, 1936: No.

7.—TOWN PLANNING.

- (1) Is the Council a member of any Regional Town Planning Committee ? If so, which ?—No.
- (2) Is a Town Planning Scheme in force for
(a) The whole of the District—No.
(b) Part of the District—No.
- (3) Have Council during 1937 passed a Resolution deciding to prepare a Town Planning Scheme ? If so, does it relate to :—
(a) Whole District ?—No.
(b) Part of District ?—No.

If part only, please state which part—No.

8.—Name and address of Officer designated to make inspections under the Housing Consolidated Regulations.

R. O. BLACK, Senior Sanitary Inspector, Municipal Offices, Goole.

9.—Has any action been taken to improve the housing conditions of tuberculous families in your District, either by way of building new or special houses, or granting of special facilities for such families to be housed ? If so, please state action taken ?
Special consideration given.

10.—HOUSING ACT, 1936—Part IV—OVERCROWDING.

(a)	(1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	84
	(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	86
	(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	547
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	40
(c)	(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	40
	(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	306
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil
(e)		Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	Nil

METEOROLOGY.

RAINFALL and SHADE TEMPERATURES recorded at GOOLE in the County of York for the Year 1937.

Rain Gauge—Diameter of Funnel at top: 5 inches.
Height of top above ground: 1 foot.
Height of ground above sea level: 18 feet.

The Resident Agent of the Aire and Calder Navigation
has kindly furnished me with the following particulars:—

RAINFALL.

Month 1937.		Total depth inches.	No. of Days with '01" or more recorded.	Greatest fall in 24 hours inches
January	...	2.80	17	.96
February	...	2.61	18	.40
March	...	2.23	18	.46
April	...	3.74	18	.98
May	...	2.96	15	.80
June	...	1.54	11	1.00
July	...	1.68	12	.49
August	...	0.57	8	.30
September	...	0.88	7	.43
October	...	2.52	9	.78
November	...	1.66	12	.43
December	...	3.64	21	1.25
		<hr/> 26.83	<hr/> 166	

SHADE TEMPERATURE (MEAN).

			Max. deg.		Min. deg.		Mean deg.
January	...	...	45	...	37	...	41
February	...	...	45	...	36	...	40.5
March	...	...	44	...	35	...	39.5
April	...	...	54	...	44	...	49
May	...	...	62	...	49	...	55.5
June	...	...	65	...	53	...	59
July	...	...	69	...	57	...	63
August	...	...	71	...	56	...	63.5
September	...	...	63	...	50	...	56.5
October	...	...	58	...	47	...	52.5
November	...	...	47	...	37	...	42
December	...	...	41	...	34	...	37.5

TABLE shewing Number and Net Tonnage of Vessels which have arrived during the Years 1917 to 1937 inclusive.

PORT OF GOOLE.

Years	Number of Vessels.		Total No. of Vessels, Foreign and Coastwise	Tonnage.		Total Tonnage Foreign and Coastwise
	Foreign	Coastwise		Foreign	Coastwise	
1917	563	432	996	161600	146828	308428
1918	597	313	910	143552	94329	238091
1919	778	349	1122	254635	124211	378146
1920	886	405	1271	311677	137978	449655
1921	931	437	1368	355907	140267	495174
1922	1819	1030	2849	741725	303313	1045037
1923	2375	1140	3515	970461	347963	1318432
1924	1619	1276	2895	671316	513307	1084623
1925	1397	1278	2675	586900	541715	1028615
1926	1280	629	1909	516111	238312	755423
1927	1401	1255	2656	558444	435894	1004337
1928	1514	1355	2869	655066	445519	1150585
1929	1908	1216	3124	788638	430067	1218705
1930	1746	1312	3058	798438	488764	1287202
1931	1521	1460	2981	673571	518187	1191758
1932	1184	1572	2756	491781	530038	1021819
1933	1207	1467	2674	485923	509756	995679
1934	1205	1518	2723	495462	512015	1007477
1935	1235	1579	2814	516812	503221	1020033
1936	1227	1506	2733	500304	494129	994433
1937	1349	1664	3013	566294	566923	1133217

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